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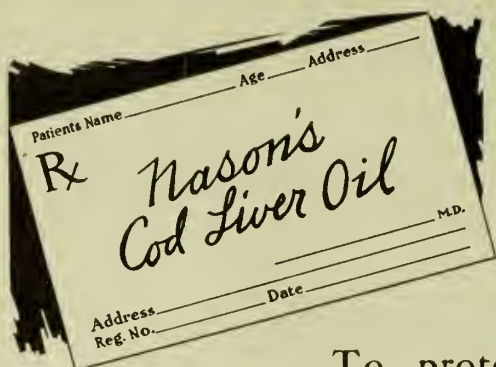
HARVARD

MEDICAL ALUMNI  
BULLETIN

THE DEPARTMENTS  
OF ANATOMY  
AND PHYSIOLOGY



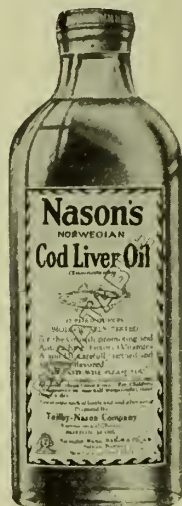
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## Activities in the Anatomy Department

**F**OR the present academic year, 1932-1933, the staff of the Department of Anatomy comprises the following members:

J. Lewis Bremer, M. D., Hersey Professor of Anatomy; Frederic T. Lewis, M. D., James Stillman Professor of Comparative Anatomy; George B. Wislocki, M. D., Parkman Professor of Anatomy; Robert M. Green, M. D., Assistant Professor of Applied Anatomy; Harold L. Weatherford, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Histology; David M. Rioch, M.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy; Allan L. Grafflin, M. D., and Torr W. Harmer, M. D., Instructors in Anatomy; Kenneth C. Farnsworth, M. D., Frank A. Hamilton, M.D., Reginald D. Margeson, M.D., George C. Prather, M. D., and William M. Shedden, M.D., Assistants in Anatomy; and George P. Matthews, D.M.D., Teaching Fellow in Histology (absent on leave).

Dr. Wislocki and Dr. Rioch were appointed to the Medical School in 1931, while Dr. Grafflin entered the Department in September, 1932. Drs. Green, Harmer, Hamilton, Margeson, Prather, and Shedden give only part of their time to the Department, instructing in anatomy. The remaining members of the staff give their full time to teaching and research.

Gross anatomy is taught under the able and enthusiastic leadership of Dr. Green. Associated with him in this work are a number of part-time men, including Dr. Harmer who gives a voluntary course in topographical anatomy. Besides the regular course in gross anatomy for first-year men, Dr. Green conducts an elective course in surgical anatomy for fourth-year students. About half of the men in the class avail themselves of this valuable opportunity to

correlate their clinical knowledge with further anatomical dissection. The teaching in gross anatomy has a valuable adjunct in the Dwight Room, a collection of anatomical specimens prepared by the late Dr. John Warren and his associates.

Microscopic anatomy, including embryology and neurology, is taught by Drs. Bremer, Lewis, Wislocki, Rioch and Grafflin, who by their diversified interests and training are in a position to present the various aspects of these subjects. The teaching consists of ample laboratory periods supplemented by a series of lectures by the different members of the staff. In the laboratory, microscopic anatomy is taught by the aid of prepared sections, as well as by the study of fresh material and the use of demonstrations. For the study of embryology there are adequate sets of serially sectioned embryos, while for neurology, besides serially sectioned Weigert sections through the brain stem, there is an abundant supply of well-fixed whole human brains. For the portion of the course devoted to neuro-anatomy, the Department is fortunate in having Dr. Rioch, whose training has been in the anatomy and physiology of the central nervous system. Besides this, Dr. Rioch gives a voluntary course in brain-modelling in which the students construct for themselves, out of plasticine, models of the brain showing the principal tracts and nuclear masses.

The Department has undertaken to teach gross and microscopic anatomy to the first-year dental students. This important task has been performed for a number of years by Dr. Weatherford, who has given much of his time to the development of a sound and interesting course.

Dr. Cheever, Associate Professor of

Surgery, conducts a series of conferences on clinical applied anatomy on Saturday mornings at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. These conferences are voluntary and are open to first-year men. They are designed to correlate the study of gross anatomy with the simplest phenomena of disease.

Besides their teaching, the full-time members of the staff are actively engaged in research. A department should be judged by its research as well as its teaching, and it is undoubtedly true that generally the two go hand in hand. It is especially true that a department in which the staff is doing sound investigative work will attract some of the abler students and graduates to take up advanced work. To these the opportunity should be given to lay the foundation to become future teachers and investigators. A department's success may be gauged very largely by the extent to which it fulfills this important function.

It is impracticable in this brief review to give a detailed account of the investigations being pursued by the individual members of the Department. A list of the publications of members of the Department of Anatomy during the last three years will give some idea of the various lines of research which are being followed. Some of the work cited for the recently appointed members of the Department antedates their appointments to the School, but the titles indicate the nature of their investigative interests.

Altschule, Mark David. 1930. The changes in the mesonephric tubules of human embryos ten to twelve weeks old. *Anat. Rec.*, vol. 46.

Bremer, John Lewis. 1930. Fourth edition of Lewis and Stöhr's *Textbook of Histology*. Blakiston. 568 pp.

——— 1932. The presence and influence of two spiral streams in the heart of the chick embryo. *Amer. Jour. Anat.*, vol. 49.

——— 1932. Circulatory disturbances in operated chick embryos: Reversal of heart beat. *Anat. Rec.*, vol. 51.

Grafflin, Allan L. 1931. The structure of the renal tubule of the toadfish. *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, vol. 48.

——— 1931. Urine flow and diuresis in marine teleosts. *Amer. Jour. Physiol.*, vol. 97.

——— 1932. The function of the proximal convoluted tubule. *Amer. Jour. Physiol.* (In press). (With Marshall).

Green, Robert M. 1930. *Warren's Handbook of Anatomy*, from original dissections by John Warren, M.D.; text by Robert M. Green, M.D., drawings by H. F. Aitken. H. U. Press. 387 pp.

Lewis, Frederic T. 1930. A volumetric study of growth and cell division in two types of epithelium,—the longitudinally prismatic epidermal cells of *Tradescantia* and the radially prismatic epidermal cells of *Cucumis*. *Anat. Rec.*, vol. 47.

——— 1931. A comparison between the mosaic of polygons in a film of artificial emulsion and the pattern of simple epithelium in surface view (*cucumber epidermis* and *human amnion*). *Anat. Rec.*, vol. 50.

Matthews, George P. 1932. *Studies in Practical Dental Embryology*. I. Preliminary data. *Jour. Dental Research*, vol. 12.

——— 1932. *Studies in Practical Dental Embryology*. II. Methods of orientation and determination of plane of sections. *Jour. Dental Research*, vol. 12.

——— 1932. *Studies in Practical Dental Embryology*. III. First Stage of development. *Jour. Dental Research*. (In press).

——— 1932. A method for vertical micro-projection with the carbon arc as illuminant. *Jour. Royal Micro. Soc.*, vol. 52.

——— 1932. Dental anomaly of Pueblo Indian. *Dental Cosmos*, vol. 74.

Rioch, David McK. 1930. Water diuresis. *Jour. Physiol.*, vol. 70.

——— 1930. The influence of unilateral destruction of the vestibular nuclei upon posture and the knee-jerk. *Brain*, vol. 53. (With Fulton and Liddell).

——— 1930. The influence of experimental lesions of the spinal cord upon the knee-jerk. 1. Acute lesions. *Brain*, vol. 53. (With Fulton and Liddell).

——— 1930. "Dial" as a surgical anaesthetic for neurological operations: with observations on the nature of its action. *Jour. Pharmacol.* 1. Acute lesions. *Brain*, vol. 53. (With Fulton and Liddell).

——— 1931. A note on the centre median nucleus of Luys. *Jour. Anat.*, vol. 65.

——— 1931. *Studies on the diencephalon of Carnivora*. III. Certain myelinated fiber connections of the diencephalon of the dog (*Canis familiaris*), cat (*Felis domestica*), and *aevisa* (*Crossarchus obscurus*). *Jour. Comp. Neurol.*, vol. 53.

——— 1932. Zur Frage der sympathischen



Beeinflussung des cerebrospinalen Nervensystems. *Pflügers Archiv. f. d. ges. Physiol.*, Bd. 229. (With Altenburger).

Weatherford, Harold L. 1932. The Golgi apparatus and vital staining of the amphibian and reptilian liver. *Zeitsch. f. Zellforsch. u. mikr. Anatomie*, Bd. 15.

Wislocki, George B. 1930. Observations on the placenta from a case of malaria. *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, vol. 47.

——— 1930. On an unusual placental form in the Hyracoidea: its bearing on the theory of the phylogeny of the placenta. *Carnegie Contributions to Embryol.*, no. 122.

——— 1930. A study of scent glands in the marmosets, especially *Oedipomidas geoffroyi*. *Jour. Mammalogy*, vol. 11.

——— 1930. On a series of placental stages of a platyrrhine monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*) with some remarks upon age, sex and breeding period in platyrrhines. *Carnegie Contributions to Embryol.*, no. 133.

——— 1930. Anatomical and behaviour changes produced in the rat by complete and

partial extirpation of the pituitary gland. *Amer. Jour. Physiol.*, vol. 95. (With Richter).

——— 1930. Effect of the injection of urine from pregnant mammals on ovulation in the rabbit. *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, vol. 48. (With Snyder).

——— 1931. On the experimental production of superfetation. *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, vol. 49. (With Snyder).

——— 1931. Notes on the female reproductive tract (ovaries, uterus and placenta) of the collared peccary (*Pecari angulatus bangsi goldmani*). *Jour. Mammalogy*, vol. 12.

——— 1931. Further observations upon the experimental production of ovulation in the rabbit. *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp.*, vol. 49. (With Snyder).

——— 1932. On the blood vascular bundles in the limbs of certain edentates and lemurs. *Bull. Museum of Comp Zool., Harvard College*, vol. 74. (With Straus).

——— 1932. Placentation in the marmoset (*Oedipomidas geoffroyi*) with remarks on twinning in monkeys. *Anat. Rec.*, vol. 52.

## Activities in the Physiology Department

A STRIKING feature of the Harvard Medical School is the high degree of interest in the nervous system, and the strength of the departments in which this interest has been manifested. The members of the Department of Physiology have for many years supported this central interest of the School by investigations and published papers. Not only have investigations been conducted on the central nervous system, but also on the autonomic system and some of its related internal secretions. The work conducted during the past year by the members of the physiological staff will illustrate these interests.

Continuing the use of a method which Dr. Alexander Forbes has employed, Dr. Hallowell Davis has coöperated with Dr. L. J. Saul of the Department of Psychiatry in a study of the transmission of nerve impulses in the brain. They used electrodes and electrical amplification. They have

studied the electrical changes accompanying passage of nerve impulses and have detected these impulses in practically all the anatomical pathways from the eighth nerve to the auditory radiations just beneath the temporal cortex. The action currents recorded from these tracts are fundamentally similar to those observed in peripheral nerves. In confirmation of the observations of Wever and Bray, Dr. Davis found that an electrode placed on the auditory nerve would transmit actual *words* spoken into the ear of the anesthetized cat that was being studied. On analysis he found, however, that this phenomenon depended only in part on action currents in the auditory nerve; to an important extent it depends also on a distinct electrical change originating in the inner ear and spreading diffusely through the tissues of the head. Although the phenomenon is probably not concerned with the transmission of auditory impulses to the

brain, it is an important indicator of activity in the mechanism of the ear. The observations on the fiber tracts of the brain as well as the studies on the ear are likely to unravel some of the complexities of function in these important regions.

Other investigations on the functioning of the central nervous system have been conducted by Dr. Philip Bard and Dr. C. M. Brooks. Dr. Bard, using cats as experimental animals, has studied their behavior after various intracranial operations,—especially their manifestation of the three major emotions: anger, fear, and sexual excitement. He has found that cats surviving complete removal of the cerebral cortex for many months are capable of exhibiting all three types of emotional expression. The most striking and most suggestive result has followed an operation in which the cerebrum, down to and including the thalamus, has been completely removed on one side so that above the mid-brain only the hypothalamus is left. Such animals are remarkably prone to show intense anger on slight touching of the operated side of the body. Touching the other side brings out only the normal evidence of pleasurable stimulation. The rage reaction has never been seen in animals from which only one cerebral cortex has been removed nor in animals without the hypothalamus. Further study of the hypothalamic region will, it is hoped, yield much information about the neural organization for emotional expression. Dr. Bard's other investigations have been directed towards the securing of further insight into the nature of cortical localization. Certain hopping and placing reactions of the cat have been found to be as deficient after the removal of the motor cortex as after complete decortication, whereas removal of no other part of the cortex has any effect on the reactions. Indeed, they continue after all the cortex has been removed except a small fragment comprising the motor and sensory areas of the opposite legs. Dr. Brooks has performed on rats experiments which have led to the same

general conclusion, that is, that there is a precise and very restricted localization for certain cortical functions. These observations have cortical importance in relation to the view recently propounded that the different parts of the cortex are equipotential. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that in coöperation with Mr. J. O. Pinkston, Dr. Bard has tested the control of body temperature in animals deprived of various parts of the cerebrum, and the results promise to yield new knowledge concerning the neural mechanisms involved in temperature regulation.

During the past year, Dr. Cannon has brought together in a summarizing fashion the work of the Laboratory on the functions of the sympathetic system as a mechanism for maintaining stability, or *homeostasis*, in the organism, and has published this in a volume entitled "The Wisdom of the Body." Dr. M. McK. Sawyer and Dr. Theodore Schlossberg have continued studies on the importance of the sympathetic system for the maintenance of homeostasis. They have found that animals deprived of this system are much less capable than normal animals of withstanding variations of temperature, diminution of the oxygen tension in the air, lowering of the sugar of blood, and the stress of hemorrhage. Their results yield a quantitative estimate of the importance of the sympathetic system in maintaining steady states in the body in the presence of disturbing conditions. In coöperation with workers in the Laboratory for the Study of Fatigue, at the Harvard Business School, Dr. R. A. Phillips also has been working on animals deprived of the sympathetic system.

In 1931, Dr. Cannon and Dr. Z. M. Bacq discovered that when sympathetic nerves are stimulated, a substance which they called *sympathin* is given off by smooth muscle into the blood stream and may, like adrenin, affect distant organs by chemical means. Dr. A. Rosenblueth has taken up further the study of smooth muscle in relation to its innervation by the autonomic nervous system. In coöperation

with Dr. Bard he has determined that the smooth muscle in the nictitating membrane of the cat is innervated only by sympathetic fibers. The prominence of the membrane and the simplicity of its innervation make it an admirable indicator of influences that affect both the sympathetic system and smooth muscle. During the past summer Dr. Rosenblueth and Dr. C. Leese observed that stimulation of smooth muscle through its nerve supply is accompanied by an electrical change which precedes the contraction. If the muscle is made to contract by means of adrenin, however, this action current is lacking. It seems possible that the action current, therefore, is due to local chemical changes (liberation of sympathin) caused by the nervous stimulation. When adrenin is given it affects the contractile element in the muscle without the necessity of liberating sympathin and therefore the electrical change is lacking. Further evidence that sympathin and adrenin act in a similar way in smooth muscle, Dr. Rosenblueth obtained by comparing the responses of different smooth muscles to varying frequencies of stimulation of their sympathetic nerve supply and their responses to different doses of adrenin. He found that there is a close correlation between the effects of the two types of stimulation. When we consider that smooth muscle is fundamental for many vital processes and that its function has been largely neglected in physiological research, these studies help to compensate for a serious oversight.

Dr. René Gayet and Mlle. M. Guillaumie have studied the discharge of a substance which resembles sympathin, having its origin in the liver. By a crossed circulation of the blood they were able to show that the substance produced by the liver on stimulating its nerves could produce effects on the nictitating membrane of another animal. They found, furthermore, that the amount of material resembling adrenin or sympathin given off from the liver did not show any decrease on repeated stimulation. The problem as to the na-

ture of this substance is still to be solved.

The evidence that adrenin and insulin are opposed in action and that adrenin is set free when there is deficiency of utilizable sugar, led to the suggestion that the sympathetic system and the adrenal medulla (the sympathico-adrenal system) might be involved in diabetes. Both Dr. Sawyer and Dr. G. C. Ring have been concerned during the past year with different aspects of this problem. From Dr. Sawyer's observations it appears that the sympathetic system is not markedly involved in the phenomena of diabetes. Dr. Ring's studies, which have been made on depancreatized cats, have revealed a remarkable increase in basal metabolism in these animals. Dr. Ring has been interested to learn the cause of the considerable increase of metabolic rate. He has found that it persists after the thyroid glands, the adrenals, and part of the liver have been removed. The increase is apparently not due to over-action of these organs. A further prosecution of Dr. Ring's studies may bring out some interesting new facts regarding the processes that are going on in the diabetic organism.

Dr. N. E. Freeman, impressed by the fact that many conditions which cause surgical shock are such as to cause over-action of the sympathetic system, has studied the effect of continuous stimulation of that system on the blood volume. The interesting fact has come out that if adrenin is introduced into the blood stream continuously for a few hours, or if the sympathetic system is continuously stimulated by *sham rage*, the blood volume will be reduced to a remarkable degree. Dr. Freeman has been able to prevent this effect by the use of ergotamine.

Dr. Oscar Orias has published an interesting paper on prolonged stimulation of the cervical sympathetic nerve with the purpose of producing fatigue in the cells of the superior cervical ganglia. When rates of stimulation were used that correspond to the normal discharge of the nerve impulses along the nerve fibers, he found that the



ganglion cells are surprisingly resistant to fatigue.

Among earlier interests of the Laboratory were those concerned with emotional excitement and hunger and thirst as motivating agencies or *drives*. The idea that thirst is due to lessened output of water from the salivary glands, lay at the basis of observations made during the past year by Dr. Cannon and Dr. M. I. Gregersen on the effects of extirpating the salivary glands on the amount of water intake. They found that during one or two hours of panting in a warm room, dogs deprived of the function of the salivary glands drank much more water than they did before the operation. It would appear, therefore, that this behavior supports the view that a lessened salivary flow causes thirst and an increased water intake, even in the absence of bodily dehydration. Dr. Gregersen has continued these studies, and by means of a "potometer," which records the drinking of water graphically and continuously, has found that almost all of the water drunk by dogs is taken within a few hours after feeding, regardless of the time when food is given. If the animal fasts, the twenty-four hour intake is reduced to one-fourth normal or less. The interesting fact appeared that if the giving of water is delayed for several hours after feeding, the twenty-four hour intake is much less than under conditions of free supply. The postprandial thirst is, therefore, in part temporary and can reasonably be attributed to withdrawal of water from the body during ingestion in order to supply fluid for the digestive juices. This explanation is supported by observations showing that the plasma volume and the salivary flow in response to panting decrease markedly, but temporarily, after feeding when no water is given with the meal nor for some hours afterwards.

Associated with the Department of Physiology is the Foundation for Neuroendocrine Research in charge of Dr. R. G. Hoskins, Director, and Dr. M. O. Lee, his associate. Dr. Hoskins is conducting

an important group of investigations at the Worcester State Hospital for the Insane, in which he is applying biochemical and physiological methods to the study of the patients. The work of Dr. Lee is wholly concerned with the experimental side of the interests of the Foundation. During the past year he has been busy investigating the effects of extracts of the anterior lobe of the pituitary body on nitrogen metabolism and has obtained highly suggestive results. Also, he has been attempting to purify and develop methods of assay for the growth agency derived from the anterior lobe, so that it may be used in the treatment of defective growth in human cases.

The activities of the Physiological Laboratory have been favored by resort to it of advanced students from different parts of the United States and from other countries. Dr. Sawyer came from Canada; Dr. Bacq from Belgium; Drs. Schlossberg and Orias from Argentina; Dr. Rosenblueth from Mexico; Dr. Gayet and Mlle. Guillaumie from France; Dr. Freeman from Pennsylvania; Drs. Leese and Phillips from Iowa. By reason of the presence of these industrious and eager young investigators the work of the Laboratory is greatly facilitated and its output much increased.

#### ALUMNI ELECTIONS

Daniel F. Jones, '96, was elected a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College last spring for the regular term of six years.

William C. Quinby, '02, was elected a member of the Harvard Fund Council for the regular term of six years.

(The *nominations* of the above men were incorrectly reported as *appointments* in the June BULLETIN.)

#### DUNHAM LECTURER

Otto Loewi, Professor of Pharmacology at the University of Graz, will deliver the Edward K. Dunham lectures for the promotion of the medical sciences.

## ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

William C. Quinby, *President*  
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Augustus Thorndike, Jr.

*Room 111, Harvard Medical School,  
 Boston, Mass.*

the New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery united with the Boston Intelligencer to continue another century as the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; Holyoke had still seven years to live when the Massachusetts General Hospital opened its doors to the indigent sick of the community.

Twelve years were to elapse before Hersey's generosity took unto itself tangible shape. Then, at a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College held in Boston on May 16th, 1782, "The Corporation having taken under consideration the establishment of a medical professorship at the College, voted, That the President and Professor Wigglesworth be a committee to take up the subject at large, and to make a report to this Board at some future meeting." At a meeting of the Corporation on September 19, 1782, this committee presented a favorable report and as a result John Warren was asked to draw up plans for a course of medical studies in connection with the college at Cambridge.

At a meeting on November 22, John Warren was chosen as Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; on December 24, the controversial Benjamin Waterhouse was elected Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic; and on May 22, 1783, Aaron Dexter was chosen Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica. On October 7, 1783, Warren and Waterhouse were publicly inducted into office, and the Harvard Medical School became a fact, two years younger than the Massachusetts Medical Society, which immediately became jealous of its own prerogatives and existed in a state of uneasiness until 1789. In that year this particular controversy seemed to come to some natural end.

These are but the beginnings of our school, but they are beginnings on which we shall soon be looking back from the vantage point of one hundred and fifty years of progress. It is not too early for

**The H. M. S. 1783-1933.**

As early as 1770, Harrington tells us in his history of the Harvard Medical School, an alumnus of Harvard, Ezekiel Hersey, a physician of Hingham, Massachusetts, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds towards the support of a Professor of Anatomy and Physic, whenever one should be established at Harvard College. This bequest was received by the treasurer, November 9, 1772, and it was voted by the Corporation, "That the money be put out to Interest on good security, and that the Interest be from time to time added to the principal until by such addition or the Generosity of others a sufficient fund shall be established for the Maintenance of a Professor." So was founded the Hersey Professorship of a school which did not at the time exist.

It is of passing interest that Hersey was graduated from Harvard College in 1728, the year when Edward Augustus Holyoke, the first president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, was born in Marblehead. Holyoke, having spanned a century with his useful life, died in 1828, the year when



us to be thinking of some fitting way in which to commemorate this flight of fruitful years.

\* \* \*

### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Four meetings of the Council have been held during the year 1931-1932. In addition to the discussion of and action on the BULLETIN, the following subjects were considered.

A new secretary has been employed in conjunction with the Dean's Office and the Courses for Graduates. We have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Elizabeth Wetherbee, whose ability and experience have been of great help to us.

The Council has met with Mr. McCord, of the Harvard Fund Council, to discuss the possibility of its coöperating with us in our efforts to secure contributions. It was gratifying to learn from him that we are doing far better than the other graduate schools, both in regard to expenses and in our contact with the alumni. For this reason there seemed to be no cause for changing our present system.

The Students' Sickness Fund of \$1,000 for the care of needy students who have become ill while studying at the Harvard Medical School, was voted for the year 1931-1932. Later in the year an amendment to this vote was made as follows: "Upon the recommendation of the Director of Student Health, the Harvard Medical School will pay, up to a total of \$1,000, the hospital bills of needy students who have fallen ill while actually engaged in study at the Harvard Medical School between October 1, 1931 and October 1, 1932." The object of this amendment was to assist the Director of Student Health in centralizing the care of the students. The actual investigation of the students' finances is in the hands of the Alumni Association, whose executive secretary is equipped with the necessary information.

The following names were suggested to the committee in charge of the nominations of candidates for the Board of Over-

seers, Directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, and members of the Harvard Fund Council: for the Board of Overseers, Daniel F. Jones and G. W. Pool; for a Director of the Harvard Alumni Association, Franklin G. Balch; for members of the Harvard Fund Council, William C. Quinby and Edward B. Krumbhaar.

It has been voted to limit the distribution of the BULLETIN to those holding a degree in medicine, regardless of the duration of undergraduate attendance at the Harvard Medical School. In the past the BULLETIN has been sent to all men who have attended the School, regardless of their present occupations. It is assumed that men who have gone into other professions have no interest in the affairs of the Medical School. The number of men who have entered the Medical School but who have never received medical degrees, either from here or from elsewhere, amounts to approximately 712.

The question of admitting graduates of the Harvard School of Public Health to our Association has been discussed and it was decided that this was a suitable subject to bring before the annual meeting of the Association.

The possibility of arranging some sort of a meeting to honor Dr. Cushing upon his retirement has been the subject of much discussion but up to the present time it has been impossible to make arrangements.

With the object of interesting the graduating class of the Medical School in our Association and its work, and as a welcome into the profession, a dinner was given to the class in Vanderbilt Hall on Tuesday, May 24th. The dinner was attended by the Officers and Council of the Association and by about twenty alumni who were chosen by the students. Speeches were made by Alfred Worcester, Harvey Cushing, John Homans, and William Quinby, as well as by the president of the class, Frank Cutts. The dinner was well attended and was considered a success.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. FAULKNER, M.D., *Secretary*.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

## ACTUAL RECEIPTS SEPT. 15, 1931—SEPT. 15, 1932

	Sept. 1-May 15*	May 15-Sept. 15	Total Receipts
1931-1932 Appeals	\$2,877.00	\$85.00	\$2,962.00
Advertising	812.50		812.50
Receipts—Annual Luncheon		75.00	75.00
Bank Interest	6.47		6.47
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,695.97	\$160.00	\$3,855.97

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURES SEPT. 15, 1931—SEPT. 15, 1932

	Sept. 1-May 15*	May 15-Sept. 15	Total Expenditures
Cost of BULLETIN	\$1,031.75	\$288.93	\$1,320.68
Cost of Appeals (1931-1932)	325.06		325.06
Cost of Annual Luncheon		120.00	120.00
Secretary's Wages	666.66	333.34	1,000.00
Incidentals	15.53	.90	16.43
Student Sickness Support	328.65		328.65
Commencement Fee		100.00	100.00
Dinner to Fourth-Year Class		139.27	139.27
Platform Given Vanderbilt Hall		71.59	71.59
Bank Charges	1.29		1.29
Appeals, 1932-1933 (Advanced work)		160.80	160.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,368.94	\$1,214.83	\$3,583.77

\* Indicates figures printed in June issue of BULLETIN

Total Receipts Sept. 15, 1931—Sept. 15, 1932	\$3,855.97
Total Expenditures Sept. 15, 1931—Sept. 15, 1932	<hr/> 3,583.77
Surplus Sept. 15, 1932	\$272.20
Bank Balance Sept. 15, 1931	560.59
	<hr/>
Bank Balance Sept. 15, 1932	\$832.79

Your treasurer at this time presents a complete report of the Association for the academic year 1931-1932. Again he takes pleasure in showing the account of all receipts and expenditures as agreed and voted by the Council of this Association. Considering that this year of the depression has been a difficult one for all associations relying upon voluntary support for their income, we are proud to report that after the usual expenditures there is in the treasury a surplus of \$272.20. This year's surplus added to that of the previous years, gives us a cash balance of \$832.79 as of September 15, 1932.

A total of \$2,962. was voluntarily contributed by 853 alumni, or an average

subscription of \$3.47. This is a decrease of 150 contributors as compared with the year 1930-1931, but a gain of \$0.24 in the average subscription. The total subscribed in 1931-1932 was \$279.10 less than that of the previous year. The total number of alumni at present is 4,201, and, therefore, your Association is supported by 20.3% of its membership. Considering the present phase of the depression your treasurer does not think this too dreary, but he is hopeful that this report may prick the consciences of the 80% who did not respond last year to the invitation to contribute.

Your council has already proved the wisdom of employing a higher-salaried sec-

retary. The expenditure for publication was reduced \$482.30 and advertising receipts were increased \$237.50—a total saving of \$719.80 against a salary increase of \$181.25. However, we cannot afford to rest on these laurels, as we face a year when advertising will be more difficult to obtain, and yet the cost of publication will not decrease in proportion to the loss in advertising receipts.

Our appeal is—*loyalty to your Association*. Come on Alumni! Fill out and return those subscription cards! *Let us carry on!*

Respectfully submitted,  
AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE, JR., M.D.,  
Treasurer.

#### ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association was held at the Hotel Statler in Boston on June 9, in conjunction with the meetings of the Massachusetts Medical Society. William C. Quinby, president of the Association, presided and reviewed the activities of the organization during the past year. Reports were read by James M. Faulkner, secretary, and Augustus Thorndike, Jr., treasurer.

The following were elected members of the Council of the Association: Joseph Garland, M.D. '19, of Boston; Peirce H. Leavitt, M.D. '14, of Brockton; and Vernon P. Williams, M.D. '28, of Concord, Mass, to replace Albert A. Hornor, M.D. '11, of Boston; Robert J. Graves, M.D. '03, of Concord, N.H.; and Alexander M. Burgess, M.D. '10, of Providence, R.I., whose terms had expired.

After the meeting a buffet luncheon was served to the seventy-five members who were in attendance.

Respectfully submitted,  
JAMES M. FAULKNER, M.D., Secretary

#### A CORRECTION

To the Editor of the BULLETIN:

May I ask you to make a quite late, but nevertheless significant, correction.

In the June 1931 number of the MEDICAL ALUMNI BULLETIN, in the report of the speech that I made at the dinner of the Medical Alumni on April 17, 1931, there is a discussion on page 8 of that number of the Bulletin of the fact that there is a widespread impression that the funds of the School have been used much more extensively in the laboratory departments than in the clinical departments, whereas quite the contrary is true. The point that I would make is this: I stated that the increase since 1918 in the laboratory departmental budgets had been 99 per cent., whereas the increase in the clinical departmental budgets had been 819 per cent. That latter figure is printed 81.9 per cent. probably owing to the activities of an industrious proof reader who felt that 819 per cent. must be a mistake, but did not ask about it. Obviously, however, it changes the significance of the point very much.

The actual percentage increase of the clinical budgets as contrasted with the 1918 budgets has been just about nine times greater than the increase in the laboratory departmental budgets. Stated in this way, it sounds like an unjust treatment of the laboratory departments, but the real reason for that extraordinary percentage change is that the clinical budgets in 1918 and before that were pitifully small and have now become very large, and also the clinical departments are themselves very large, both in personnel and in numbers.

DAVID L. EDSALL, M.D., Dean.

#### RESIGNATIONS

The following members of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School retired as of September 1, 1932 and have become *emeritus* professors:

'90—Frank B. Mallory, Professor of Pathology. Dr. Mallory became associated with the School in 1890 as an Assistant in Hygiene; in 1896, he became Assistant Professor; from 1901 to 1919 he was Associate Professor; and since 1928 he has been Professor.

'95—William H. Robey, Clinical Professor of

Medicine. Dr. Robey became associated with the School in 1900 as an Assistant in Bacteriology; in 1904, he became Assistant in Clinical Medicine; in 1909, he became an Instructor; in 1919, he became Assistant Professor; and since 1927 he has been Clinical Professor.

'98—D. Harold Walker, Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor of Otolaryngology. Dr. Walker became associated with the School in 1902 as an Assistant in Hygiene; in 1907, he became an Assistant in Otolaryngology; and since 1924 he has been Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor.

'99—William P. Graves, W. H. Baker Professor of Gynaecology. Dr. Graves became associated with the School in 1906 as an Assistant in Gynaecology; in 1911, he became Professor; and since 1927 he has been W. H. Baker Professor.

'05—Fritz B. Talbot, Clinical Professor of Pediatrics. Dr. Talbot became associated with the School in 1910 as a Fellow in Pediatrics; and in 1922 he became Clinical Professor. He will still retain the chairmanship of the Harvard Epilepsy Commission.

Other resignations which have taken effect since January 1, 1932, are:

'96—Daniel F. Jones as Associate in Surgery.

'04—Marshall Fabian as Assistant Professor of Comparative Pathology.

'26—Donald C. Hoffman as Assistant in Medicine.

### APPOINTMENTS

Twenty graduates have received new appointments to the School since January 1, 1932:

'11—Edward S. O'Keefe as Instructor in Pediatrics.

'12—A. William Reggio as Instructor in Surgery.

'13—Elliott C. Cutler as Moseley Professor of Surgery.

'19—Joe V. Meigs as Instructor in Surgery.

'24—G. Kenneth Coonse as Instructor in Orthopaedic Surgery.

'25—William V. Cox as Austin Teaching Fellow in Surgery.

'26—Theodore L. Badger as Assistant in Medicine.

'26—William P. Beetham as Assistant in Ophthalmology.

'27—David W. Sherwood as Assistant in Pediatrics.

'27—R. H. Wallace as Assistant in Surgery.

'28—W. O. Blanchard as Assistant in Medicine.

'28—H. F. Hare as Assistant in Roentgenology.

'28—G. A. Marks as Assistant in Surgery.

'29—W. Fenn Hoyt as Research Fellow in Surgery.

'29—Bernard M. Jacobson as Research Fellow in Medicine.

'29—Joseph E. F. Riseman as Assistant in Medicine.

'30—Benjamin M. Banks as Research Fellow in Medicine.

'30—R. L. Nelson as Assistant in Pediatrics.

'30—Arthur J. Patek, Jr., as Research Fellow in Medicine.

'31—Alexander W. Winkler as Research Fellow in Medicine.

### THE A. M. A. IN NEW ORLEANS

MAY 11, 1932

At meetings of the American Medical Association it is the custom for the graduates of different medical schools to dine together on Wednesday night. This year the Harvard doctors met at the Roosevelt Hotel under the leadership of Edward S. Hatch of New Orleans. The gathering was small because the meeting had been poorly advertised and another year greater publicity should be given the Harvard banquet.

Dr. Robey and Dr. Aycock told something of the School activities and outlined the problem of the selection of new candidates for admission. Another year it might be worth while for someone to be appointed from the Faculty to discuss other important matters and perhaps illustrate the progress of the School by pictures.

The following doctors were present:

William H. Robey, '95, of Boston; Arthur I. Weil, '98, of New Orleans; Edward S. Hatch, '99, of New Orleans; Charles F. McCaffrey, '03, of Somerville, Mass.; I. S. Kahn, '04, of San Antonio, Texas; Charles L. McCrossan, '10, of Somerville, Mass.; James E. Dempsey, '11, of New York City; Francis M. Rackemann, '12, of Boston; William J. Kerr, '15, of San Francisco, Cal.; P. E. Gear, '18, of Holyoke, Mass.; Leon C. Havens, '18, of Montgomery, Ala.; John J. Sampson, '20, of San Francisco, Cal.; Myron O. Henry, '22, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Robert W. Lamson, '25, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur G. King, '30, of New Orleans; W. Lloyd Aycock, *faculty*, of Boston.

F. M. R. '12.



## EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.



Dr. Edward Wyllys Taylor, A.B. Harvard 1888, M.D. Harvard 1891, died on August 17, 1932, after an illness of about three months. He was one of the leading neurologists of the country and a distinguished practitioner and teacher, a man beloved by all who knew him, and in special degree by the many who had the benefit of his skill and sympathy during forty years of practice.

He was born in Montclair, New Jersey, in 1866, the son of Alfred and Jane Brown Tucker Taylor. He entered Harvard College in 1884 and distinguished himself in his studies, devoting much attention to Philosophy. The writer had the privilege of reading his lecture notes on that subject, and found them models of clarity, conciseness and accuracy. In later life he accumulated an excellent library of philosophical writings.

On graduating from the Medical School he went abroad for study and spent two years in Berlin and Freiburg. In Berlin he was for one year assistant to Professor Oppenheim in the course on the anatomy and pathology of the nervous system. While there he made many microscopical

slides of the brain and spinal cord, which as examples of the cutting and straining of large sections were marvels in their day, and enabled one to trace in a most satisfactory manner the course of the nerve fibres.

In 1893 he began his practice in Boston and became associated with the Harvard Medical School in the department of neuropathology under Dr. Councilman. He established a small laboratory, one of the first entirely devoted to neuropathology, which later expanded into a large department in which many enthusiastic workers have contributed to the advancement of the science of neurology and pathology.

He later began teaching in neurology and rose through various grades until on the resignation of Dr. J. J. Putnam in 1905 he became the James Jackson Putnam Professor of Neurology, and headed this active and important department until 1926, when he became *emeritus*. As a teacher he had few rivals. He was full of interest in both his subject and his pupils. He was so thorough a master of the vernacular and had his knowledge under such control that even his impromptu clinical talks had a clarity and grace equal to the efforts of most men in carefully composed and published contributions. His sense of humor, remarkable and subtle as it was, illuminated his lectures and enhanced their interest to his students. He may fairly be called a born teacher. His teaching was done at the Massachusetts General Hospital, from which his clinical *material* was derived, and under his instruction many neurologists, now eminent men, had their first inspiration in the direction of their special line of practice.

His interest in the Long Island Hospital, where he did his first work in neuropathology after his return to Boston, was life-long and devoted. Fairness and friendliness of spirit characterized his relations with patients and colleagues.

He made many valuable contributions to the literature of his subject (nearly one



hundred papers). He was assistant editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal for eleven years, and editor-in-chief from 1912 to 1914. He was vice-president, president, and councillor of the American Neurological Association, and he was honored with the presidency of many local societies. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Outside of his medical activities, he became greatly interested in the study of the history of witchcraft, and he was a distinguished contributor to our knowledge of the subject. He was an expert in the game of chess, and many pleasant evenings were passed at his house by his friends and classmates in the practice of that most difficult of games. He built with his own hands, with the assistance of his brother Mr. Alfred S. Taylor, an architect, a stone "chess house" in the shape of a chess "castle," situated in a forest of pine trees of his own planting. The floor of polished stone, red and white, makes a chess board and the chess men, carved by one of his patients and large in proportion to the board, are handled by long wooden forks designed for the purpose. The "castle" has an open fireplace so that the players can sit in warm comfort for long afternoons and evenings and enjoy the game. No news of the world of chess escaped his notice. He knew many eminent players and followed the great tournaments with keen interest. In his youth he was a good tennis player. In his later life, even during his last illness, he followed all the tournaments of the season. He never missed attending any of the important matches at Longwood.

Such is a brief and inadequate account of the character and a few of the interests of our friend who has left us. How brief and inadequate none but his intimate friends can ever know. Fortunately, his varied interests and large practice endeared him to many people, and numbers of his patients have expressed in the public press their affection, their respect, and their deep sorrow at his loss. He was a charming gentleman, an eminent scholar and a

surpassing teacher. His influence was widespread and will not end with his death; and to his friends his memory will be one of their most pleasant possessions as they descend "the gentle gradient from life's plateau".

F. B. L.

### NECROLOGY

'67—SIDNEY STORRS HALL, died, May 7, 1932, in the Eitel Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn., of coronary arteriosclerosis and cholecystitis.

'67—WILLIAM LAMBERT RICHARDSON, died on October 20, 1932. Dr. Richardson became associated with the School in 1871 as an Instructor in Obstetrics; in 1882 he became an Assistant Professor; in 1886 he became Professor, becoming Professor, *Emeritus* in 1907. He was Dean of the Harvard Medical School from 1893 to 1907. He served as an Overseer of Harvard College from 1909 to 1915. (See BULLETIN, January, 1933.)

'70—AUGUSTUS MACLAUCHLAN TUPPER, died at his home in Rockport, Mass., August 22, 1932. He had been spoken of as the dean of Cape Ann doctors and was widely known in that region.

'71—DONALD MACKINTOSH, died at Pugwash, N. S., February 10, 1932.

'77—CHARLES ALBERT FAIRBANKS, died, April 30, 1932, in the Wentworth Hospital, Dover, N. H.

'79—GEORGE WESTGATE MILLS, died, July 27, 1932, at Lexington, Mass., of heart disease.

'80—GEORGE EDWIN BILL, died, July 28, 1932, at Harrisburg, Pa., of angina pectoris.

'83—CHARLES HALE COGSWELL, died in New Jersey, July 7, 1932.

'83—CHARLES SUMNER HOLDEN, died at Attleboro, Mass., July 3, 1932. He was physician for Wheaton College, and had served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature continuously since 1922.

'83—JAMES LEE WELLS, died at Brighton, Mass., July 13, 1932.

'87—CHARLES DALTON FILLEBROWN, died in Camden, Maine, September 16, 1932. He practiced as a nose and throat specialist for over thirty years in Boston, having an office on Boylston Street.

'87—WINTHROP MARSTON JAMESON, died at Cambridge, Mass., October 3, 1932.

'87—CHARLES MELVILLE WHITNEY, died at Boston, July 30, 1932.

'88—PHILIP KILROY, died at Springfield, May 24, 1932.

'91—EUGENE ANTHONY CROCKETT, died at Ipswich, Mass., June 13, 1932. He specialized in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat. From

1905 to 1913 he was an instructor, and from 1913 to 1918 Assistant Professor of Otology at the Harvard Medical School. In 1918 he was appointed Walter Augustus Lecompte Professor of Otology at the School, and he held that chair until 1924, when he was made professor *emeritus*. He had also been chief of staff of the Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston. During the War he served in Italy and Serbia, with the rank of major in the Red Cross service.

'91—WILLIAM EDWARD FAULKNER, died at Keene, N. H., September 16, 1932, of heart disease. He was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1887, and following his graduation from the Harvard Medical School, in 1891, he studied in Berlin and Vienna. He served as a house officer at the Boston City Hospital in 1892, and for twenty years he was a visiting surgeon of that institution, retiring in 1922. He was on the teaching staff of the Harvard Medical School for 16 years. He confined himself almost entirely to his hospital work, and distinguished himself particularly by his skill in surgery of the rectum. During the World War he went to France with the second Harvard unit, and was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel in the British Army. Later he became a major in the American Army Medical Corps. During his entire life he was an enthusiastic devotee of sports, and while in college he played on the football team. In later years he was particularly interested in mountain climbing and in tennis. Whether on the field of sport or at the bedside, his jovial manner, and his kindly, considerate attitude endeared him to all who came in contact with him. Mrs. Faulkner and four sons survive.

'91—WILL HOWARD SWAN, died at Colorado Springs, Colo., September 5, 1932.

'95—FRANK PERCIVAL WILLIAMS, died at Marblehead, Mass., June 18, 1932. He served for several years as an instructor at the Harvard and Tufts Medical Schools, and had been on the staffs of several hospitals.

'98—MICHAEL JOHN CRONIN, died at Roxbury, Mass., August 7, 1932.

'98—GEORGE DONOHUE, died at Rochester, Minn., May 14, 1932.

'98—RICHARD HINCHEY, died at Waltham, Mass., June 20, 1932.

'99—HARRY CLINTON HOLMES, died at Boston, June 6, 1932.

'99—FRANKLIN HENRY MERRIAM, died at South Braintree, Mass., August 9, 1932.

'01—NATHANIEL ALLISON, died at La Jolla, Cal., August 30, 1932, of heart disease. An outstanding war service record won for Dr. Allison the rank of Colonel and the Distinguished Service Medal from the President of the United States. Upon his discharge from the army, he

became head of the department of Orthopedic Surgery at Washington University Medical School and in 1919 was made Dean. In 1923 he came to Boston as Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery at the Harvard Medical School and chief of the Orthopedic Service at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1924 he was made Professor and became chief of staff of the New England Peabody Home for Crippled Children, and consultant surgeon to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and the Boston Industrial School for Crippled Children. In 1929 he became Professor of Surgery in charge of the Division of Orthopedic Surgery at the University of Chicago School of Medicine and chief of the Orthopedic Staff of the University Hospitals until illness made active work impossible in 1932.

'01—ALFRED WINTHROP BOWMAN, died at Arlington, Mass., June 14, 1932.

'01—HAROLD ADAMS GALE, died, July 21, 1932, at Laconia, N. H., of septic peritonitis.

'02—ARTHUR GOSS KILBOURN, died suddenly, August 4, 1932, at Groton, Mass., of heart disease.

'02—MICHAEL URIAH ROBBINS, died at New York City, May 5, 1932.

'03—JOHN WARREN BAIL, died, July 16, 1932, at his summer home in Duxbury, Mass., of coronary occlusion.

'03—CHARLES FRANCIS MCCAFFREY, died at Somerville, Mass., May 20, 1932.

'08—THOMAS PATRICK HENNELLY, died at Pittsfield, Mass., May 19, 1932.

'25—JAMES CLAYTON CARVER, died at Hammond, Ind., May 22, 1930.

'33—ALBERT PERKINS BATCHELDER, died at Boston, March 8, 1932.

## ALUMNI NOTES

'80—M. Vassar Pierce, who has practised medicine in Milton for fifty years, was the guest at a dinner given to celebrate the anniversary, on May 26, by the Dorchester Medical Club. He has been a member of that organization since 1882. Among the speakers were William H. Robey, '95, Henry F. R. Watts, '94, Walter A. Lane, '99, Channing Frothingham, '06, E. H. Bigelow, '82, and George H. Bigelow, '16.

'82—Royal Whitman has been made an honorary member of the Italian Orthopedics Society.

'85—Fred M. Lowe has been reappointed city physician of Newton. He has held this office for 24 years.

'86—David G. Eldridge is nominating councillor of the Norfolk, Mass., District Medical Society.



